

ANARCHY NOW IN CONTROL THROUGH ALL HOLY RUSSIA

Disorganization and Demoralization Sweeping Through Nation Despite the Appeals of Anxious Officials of the Government

GERMANY TAKES ADVANTAGE TO OFFER SEPARATE PEACE

Socialists Send Frantic Appeal To Their Kindred in Germany Asking Them To Keep Kaiser From Striking Broken Slav Armies

PETROGRAD, May 16—Disorganization almost anarchy is growing throughout all of Russia. It has already attained such proportions that it is doubtful if it can be checked by the hastily formed and much belated "reconciliation council" which the temporary government has formed to appeal to the masses of the people as a sort of coalition cabinet. The movement among the masses has received tremendous impetus, and the people apparently fail utterly to understand or respond to the appeals which the officials of the government are making to them to stand fast against the machinations of the German secret agents.

(Associated Press By Naval Radio Service) LONDON, May 16—That the German chancellor has offered tentative terms of peace to the Russians if the Slavs will "abandon their plans of conquest" is the gist of a despatch received here yesterday from Amsterdam. The chancellor declared to have added that if the Russians will be reasonable "Germany will not prevent a permanent friendship between the two countries."

Berlin officially stated yesterday that the chancellor had refused to make public the terms of peace which Germany is now willing to accept. This statement was made in reply to a formal interpellation at a session of the reichstag held yesterday, in which he was formally asked for the peace statement which has been expected for some time. He replied by asserting that the "best interest of the empire would not be served by a declaration regarding peace terms," and that because of this he must decline to speak.

He did, however, announce that he had no intention of "sailing down the empire" by concealing unfavorable news. He followed this announcement by informing the chamber that an aeroplane factory at Copenhagen had been destroyed by flames.

The failure of the chancellor to make known the peace terms which Germany would be willing to accept is lumped here with the announcement from Copenhagen that the international socialist conference, scheduled to be held there today, will probably be postponed as the result of dissatisfaction among the delegates. It is learned that the German government has refused passports to the delegates, and that the German government and probably will not be allowed to come.

Petrograd also has declined to participate in the conference, the council there having voted against sending delegates, forty-one to nineteen.

Other despatches from Petrograd yesterday announced that prior to the announcement that Minister of War Guekoff had resigned, General Brusiloff, commanding the southwestern front, and General Gourko, commanding on the western front, had asked to be relieved. Their resignations will be considered after the successor to Minister Guekoff has been named.

The provisional government council is warning the troops against fraternizing with the Germans on the west. It says that the Germans, after defeating the western Allies, will turn against Russia, seize the country, and enslave the people.

RUSSIANS DEFEATED
(Associated Press By Naval Radio Service) CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey, May 15—Two Russian detachments which crossed the upper Dniester River, in Mesopotamia, were driven back with heavy losses in an engagement today.

WOMEN TO SELL BONDS
(Associated Press By Naval Radio Service) WASHINGTON, May 16—Secretary McAdoo announced last night the formation of the "Woman's Liberty Bond Sale Committee," which will work to increase subscriptions for the issue.

PETAIN COMMANDS IN FRANCE Victor at Verdun Succeeds Nivelle

(Associated Press By Naval Radio Service) PARIS, May 15—General Petain, hero of the successful defense of Verdun, was today appointed commander-in-chief of all the French armies operating on the French front.

General Nivelle has been changed, and placed in command of the group of armies up till now commanded by General Foch, who succeeds Petain as chief of staff.

CONSIDERED BEFORE
By last December Generalissimo Joffre had entirely rebuilt the official body of the French military service, had reorganized the army, and had centralized its component parts as to make each a perfect machine in the performance of its required functions. This was the key whose strategy, in the beginning, had forced the German retreat from the Marne and whose tactics, in its most recent phases, had defeated the Germans at Verdun. Yet, it was a defensive army.

Its field commander was the darling of the Republic, but in military circles, in the cabinet of ministers of state, there was a growing feeling that he should be something more. In several quarters it was thought that "Papa" Joffre's work was completed and that the nation would be better served if his superlative talents as organizer and administrator were henceforth utilized among cabinet ministers, both national and international, as they had hitherto been utilized by the commanders in the field.

On December 27 he was made a Marshal of France and adviser to the war council. But several weeks before this an equally important question had to be first settled: Should Joffre's successor become merely the executive of the war council in France and subject to parliamentary influences, as Joffre had been, although he had known how to combat them, or should the new commander have a free hand subject to win the war by the methods and through the means agreed upon by the Entente war council?

There were two candidates for the position—General Nivelle, who was willing to allow the office of commander in chief to be limited according to the first interpretation, and General Petain, who insisted on the second. For his defense of Verdun General Petain had been promoted to the command of the armies of the center—the Champagne-Argonne front, between Soissons and Verdun—where he had replaced General de Langle de Cary.

General Nivelle, commander of the Third Army Corps, had succeeded Petain at Verdun, where last fall he recovered Douaumont and Vaux by sudden assaults.

Although it has since transpired that Petain's plans for an offensive contributed to his rejection as commander-in-chief, on the eve of the Nivelle appointment the situation was authoritatively set forth as follows: "After some discussion, however, General Petain, it is understood, has declined the flattering proposal of those who determine matters of policy in France."

"How much power he demanded is not made clear. It may have been the supreme command of all the allied armies in their several fields of activity. Or it may have been that Petain felt that to gain the end he sought—victory for the allied cause—he should have not only command of the armies in France, but control over the resources of the nation. Perhaps, it is suggested, Petain may have insisted that all armies and all resources should be placed in his charge by the allied governments. At any rate, the negotiations ended in his elimination, for the present, from the choice of supreme command."

Early last December General Nivelle received the appointment of commander in chief of the French armies in France, under the eye of the national war council. Petain remained as commander of the armies of the center.

Nivelle, with the perfect and constantly augmenting military machine bequeathed to him by "Papa" Joffre, has scrupulously carried out the plans of the war council, in perfect accord with the British commander, Field Marshal Haig, for driving the Germans from France by the route they had come. But commands meanwhile have been given to Petain on the Champagne-Argonne front, for putting into execution the plans he had laid before the war council last November for defeating the German armies before they could retire. One reason is said to be that these plans go beyond Petain's jurisdiction. They concern the front in the Meuse, Menthe, et Monelle, and the Vosges-Verdun, the Woevre, and Mont-Mouson, whose guns for over two years have silently commanded the German fortifications of Metz.

Petain's fame, meanwhile, had been allowed to begin and end with the defense of Verdun, although those who knew the history of that defense from February to June, 1916—from the time he utilized the greatest military trap of history, scrupulously prepared by General Sarrail for annihilating an invading army proceeding to the permanent fortifications of the place, until he was ready to assume the offensive on the right bank of the Meuse, where not displaced to let his genius slumber with the imposed inaction of the armies of the center.

Le Matin, as far back as May 10, 1916, had already revealed the first steps in the defense of Verdun in February. An order, it is said, had been received from Paris from General de Castelnau, who then commanded at Verdun, to evacuate the right bank of the Meuse. The order was received by Petain in the absence of de Castelnau. Petain remained passive until de Castelnau's arrival with pious intentions. Both decided that the right bank must be held and Petain was commissioned to hold it. What Petain did then, when proclaimed throughout France, caused him a month later to be placed in command of the armies at Verdun, according to Le Matin.

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Among those which it was declared would suffer most severely are the coffee and tea industries, insurance business, advertising, automobile manufacturing and selling, dealers in musical instruments, moving picture interests, jewelers and drug dealers.

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Ledebour concluded his sensational speech with the statement: "I shall propose a constitutional committee to take preparatory steps in the direction of introducing a republic."

ALL MUST REGISTER
"There was a time in the country's history when military enumerations, backed by bayonets, went out among the people to take a compulsory service census. Today under the principle of universal liability to service the execution of the law is put into the hands of the people.

"The approval of the new National Army Bill and the President's proclamation thereunder will be coincidental. All persons within the age limits prescribed will be required to present themselves for registration at the customary voting place in the voting precinct in which they have their permanent homes, on a day which the President will announce. The probability is that from ten to fifteen days will elapse between approval of the bill and registration day.

"The governor of each state will be the chief of registration therein. The machinery of registration in each county is to be in charge of the sheriff, the county clerk and the county physician, acting ex-officio, unless a different board will be announced by the governor. In cities containing populations of more than 30,000 the registrations will be under the control of the mayor and selected boards of registration. In order that the designated county and city officials, and the people generally, get a clear understanding of the census methods the following brief outline is given:

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of age, inclusive, are to be registered, the registrar would have to enroll about seven per cent of the precinct population.

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